CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Chief controlling authority in revenue matters.

4. The chief controlling authority in all matters connected with the land revenue is vested in the Commissioner, subject to the Governor in Council.

Extent of territories under the Commissioners.

There shall be one or more Commissioners as the Governor in Council, subject to the orders of the Government of India, may direct; and the Governor in Council shall prescribe what territories are to be under the control of each, whether generally or for any specific purpose, and may from time to time alter the limits of such territories, all orders made on this behalf being duly notified.

The territories under a Commissioner to be a division.

The territories under each Commissioner shall form, and be called, a division [a].

[b] and for the purposes of this Act the territories comprised in the Province of Sind shall be deemed to form a division and the Commissioner in Sind shall be deemed to be the Commissioner of that division. [b]

[a] Words repealed by Act XVI of 1895 are omitted.

[b-b] These words were added by Bom. IV of 1913, s. 7.

N. 1. There are at present three Divisional Commissioners, besides the Commissioner in Sind, each in charge of a division, there being three divisions in the Presidency proper. These divi-

sions are (1) the Northern Division, (2) the Central Division, and (3) the Southern Division. The districts in each Division are given in the margin.

N. D.	C. D.	S. D.
Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar	Belgaum.
Broach.	East Khandesh.	Bijapur.
Kaira.	West Khandesh.	Dharwar.
Panch Mahals.	Nasik.	Kanara.
Surat.	Poona.	Kolaba.
Thana.	Satara.	Ratnagiri.
	Sholapur.	

The Districts in Sind are:—1 Hyderabad, 2 Karachi, 3 Larkhana 4 Sukkur 5 Thar and Parkar, 6 Upper Sind Frontier.

N. 2. The words "whether generally or for any specific purpose" were inserted with the object to enable one revenue Commissioner to undertake certain special duties within the territorial limits of another. (Page 194 of the Council proceedings for 1877).

Appointments and duties of Commissioners.

5. The Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governer in Council, and shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner under this Act, or under any other law for the time being in force, and so far as is consistent therewith all such other powers, or duties of appeal, superintendence and control within their respective divisions, and over the officers subordinate to them as may from time to time be prescribed by Government.

Assistants to Commissioners.

6. Each Commissioner shall have such number of assistants as the Governor in Council may from time to time sanction, their appointment being made by the Governor in Council. Assistants so appointed shall perform such duties as the Commissioners, to whom they are respectively subordinate, may from time to time direct.

NOTE 1—There are at present 2 Assistants to each Divisional Commissioner one in charge of the English branch, and the other in charge of the Vernacular branch of the office.

Division to be divided into districts.

7. Each division, under the control of the Commissioner, shall be divided into such [a] districts with such limits as may from time to time be prescribed by a duly published order of the Governor in Council.

A district to consist of tálukas comprising such mahâls and villages as Government may direct.

And each such district shall consist of such [b] tálukas, and each táluka shall consist of such [b] mahâls and villages, as may from time to time be prescribed in a duly published order of the Governor in Council [c].

(a) Words repealed by Bom. IV of 1913, s. 8, are omitted.

(b) Words repealed by Bom. IV of 1913, s. 8, are omitted.

(c) Words repealed by Act XVI of 1895 are omitted.

N. 1. The Mahals at present are:

N. D.	C. D.	S. D.
Modasa, Gogha, Halol, Jhalod, Hansot — Ahmedabad.	Bhadgaon, Edlabad — East Khandesh	Chandgad, Murgod — Belgaum.
Valod — Surat.	Mulsi, Ambegaon, Dhond — Poona	Bilgi — Bijapur
Mokhada, Umbargaon — Thana.	Khandala, Malcompeth, Shirala — Satara.	Mundargi, Nurgund — Dharwar.
	Jamkhed, Pathardi — Ahmednagar.	Bhatkal, Supa, Mundgod — Kanara
		Uran, Khalapur, Nagothna — Kolaba
		Guhagar, Mandangad — Ratnagiri

G. 1. All changes must be reported by the Collector to the Survey Department (G. R. No. 1103, dated 18th March 1868, and G. R. No. 3215 dated 6th July 1870.)

G 2. Government have directed that the Surveyor General of India should be supplied with copies of all notifications of any changes which may from time to time be made in divisional or district boundaries. The object is that there should be

data in the India office for the supply of correct delineations of district and other boundaries throughout India. Changes in the boundaries of districts or other territorial limits not only involve great inconvenience and expense in the preparation of new maps, but are also productive of much derangement and confusion in statistical records of all kinds. In all cases, therefore, due weight should be allowed to these consideration before deciding to sanction any modifications in territorial boundaries. Care should be taken that changes are made only when essentially necessary for administrative purposes.

The commissioners of Divisions should submit to Government not later than 15th October an annual statement in the form prescribed for the purpose showing the area transferred from one district and province to another.

[G. R. No. 3175 dated 4th July 1870
„ „ 3265 „ 6th July 1870
„ „ 6814 „ 13th September 1883
„ „ 9482 „ 25th September 1885.
„ „ 3309 „ 9th April 1892.]

G. 3. The Superintendent of Survey should confer with the Collector before submitting his proposals for converting hamlets into distinct villages. (G. R. No. 6474, dated 10th June 1884.)

G. 4. Establishments of new hamlets.

With a view to encourage small bodies of bonafide cultivators to take up outlying Waste Land and to settle thereon, the Commissioner N. D. proposed the following rules for the approval of Government.

(*a*) Occupying sites for new hamlets will be given by Government.

(*b*) Each house will be allowed ½th acre of rent free Land.

(*c*) At the discretion of the collector land for new cultivation may be granted, either rent free for a term or at a reduced assessment.

(*d*) Takavi upto Rs. 800 may be granted on reasonable security for the purpose of constructing a well for a new hamlet at the rate of 9 pies per rupee per annum. The advance shall ordinarily be repayable within four years. At the discretion of the collector the security may be taken from all the settlors jointly and repayment arranged for by an addition to the ordinary Land revenue for a certain number of years.

(*e*) If the new colony is sufficiently numerous Government will be prepared to grant Land free of assessment for the following purposes.

(1) For standing ground for village cattle.

(2) For remuneration.

(*a*) To a Police patil appointed under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

(*b*) To a village watchman.

The survey and settlement commissioner submitted remarks on the proposal and observed that it would be well if the proposed concessions were limited to cases in which at least 25 registered occupants of Government Land pledged themselves to settle in the new hamlet arrangement could then be made for police administration, and for the proper registration of vital statistics. Small bodies wishing to separate themselves from a parent village should, in his opinion, be allowed to make their own arrangement without any direct encouragement from Government. When the country is fully ripe for it, the isolation of individual formers in small bodies of formers will come about in the natural course of events. Government while recognising the merits of the commissioner's proposal expressed an opinion that it should be limited according to the views expressed by the survey and settlement commissioners.

G. 5. In submitting proposals involving the transfer of any area from one district, division or province to another the following information may

be furnished for the preparation of the return (*Vide* G 2) which is now prepared in the secretariat.

1 Area to be transferred with details *i.e.* cultivated area and total.

2 Land revenue of the area to be transferred.

[G. C. No. 1772 dated 12th March 1903].

Collector of the District.

8. The Governor in Council shall appoint in each district an officer who shall be the Collector [[a]] and who shall be subordinate to the Commissioner of his division and may exercise, throughout his district, all the powers, and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on a Collector or an Assistant or Deputy Collector by this Act, or any other law for the time being in force, and in all matters not specially provided for by law shall act according to the instructions of Government.

(*a*) Words repeated by Act XVI of 1895 are omitted.

Assistant and Deputy Collectors.

9. The Governor in Council may appoint to each district so many Assistant Collectors and so many Deputy Collectors as he may deem expedient; the Assistants shall be called "First," "Second," "Supernumerary," etc., as may be expressed in the order of their appointment.

To be subordinate to the Collector.

All such Assistant and Deputy Collectors and all other officers employed in the land revenue administration of the district shall be subordinate to the Collector.

N. 1. Deputy Collectors.—Deputy Collectors fall under the following principal designations :—

(1) Assistant Commissioners.

(2) Personal Assistant to the Collector, director of agriculture &c.

(3) Dist. Deputy Collector in charge of Talukas.

(4) Huzur Deputy Collector and City Magistrate.

(5) Huzur Account Officer without magistrial work.

(6) City Magistrates, without treasury work.

G. 1. **Personal Assistant.**—Act XXI of 1862 relates to the appointment etc. of Deputy Collectors. Government have decided that in order to afford some relief from office routine work so as to give them time for their more important administrative duties the collectors of the heaviest districts *viz.*, Satara, Poona and Thana will be allowed Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant or Deputy Collector according to the class of work for which aid is needed. In the case of other Districts the Collectors shall be required to show that full use is made of their existing assistants and deputies before further aid is solicited. The Commissioners should see that there is no necessary reservation of powers by the Collector under section 10. The system of putting a senior assistant in charge only of the most important Taluka and requiring him to relieve the Collector of much routine work should be adopted whenever it is considered suitable. by

[G. R. No. 7018 dated 8th October 1903.]

G. 2. **Commissioner in Sind.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section I of V of 1868, the Governor in Council is pleased to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind the powers conferred on the said Governor in Council as the Local Government of the Provinces of Sind by Section 9 of Bombay Land Revenue Code (G. R. R. D. No. 9291 dated 14th September 1908.)

G. 3. **Akrani Mahal.**—The revenue management of the Akrani Mahal of the Taloda Taluka in West Khandesh having been entrusted to the Forest Department the Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh Division has been appointed *ex-officio* Assistant Collector for the Mahal.

[G. R. No. 12020 dated 24th November 1908.]

No. 4

Section 9—

Add the following to N. 1 :—

"Huzur Deputy Collectors are now gradually being replaced by Huzur Mamlatdars and Mukhtyarkars."

(G.R. No. 5329/28, dated 21-11-1931.)

10. Subject to the general orders of Government, a Collector may place any of his assistants or deputies in charge of the revenue administration of one or more of the tálukas in his district, or may himself retain charge thereof. Their duties and powers.

Any Assistant or Deputy Collector thus placed in charge shall, subject to the provisions of Chapter XIII [a], perform all the duties and exercise all the powers conferred upon a Collector [b] by this Act or any other law at the time being in force, so far as regards the táluka or tálukas in his charge.

Provided that the Collector may, whenever he may deem fit, direct any such Assistant or Deputy not to perform certain duties or exercise certain powers, and may reserve the same to himself or assign them to any other Assistant or Deputy subordinate to him.

To such Assistant or Deputy Collector as it may not be possible or expedient to place in charge of tálukas, the Collector shall, under the general orders of Government, assign such particular duties and powers as he may from time to time see fit.

[a] Words repealed by Bom. III of 1886 are omitted.
[b] Words repealed by Act XVI of 1895 are omitted.

G. I. **Assistant or Deputy Collectors.** (1) Section 10, Land Revenue Code, confers on Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of talukas all the powers of a Collector under the Act "or any other law at the time being in force," and empowers the Collector to delegate to Personal and Supernumerary Assistants not in charge of talukas any duties and powers. The words "any other law at the time being in force" are not limited to laws relat-

ing to land-revenue, but include all acts of the Government of Bombay in which a contrary intention does not appear. The Governor in Council now sanctions similar delegation of powers in respect of all executive orders of the Local Government. (Entry No. 15 of G. R. No. 5941, dated 26th August 1902.)

G. 2. **Assistant or Deputy Collectors.** There should be no unnecessary reservation under this section. (G. R. No. 7048, dated 8th October 1903.)

G. 3. **Personal Assistant.** Regarding the appointment and duties of a Personal assistant to the collector see G I under section 9. The collectors are authorised to delegate to their Personal Assistants the power to sign or countersign all bills for them whether as collectors, District Magistrates, District Registrars or Presidents of District Local Boards.

[G. R. No. 1642 dated 29th February 1904.]

G. 4. **Personal Assistant** under the court of Wards Act 1905 section 19 (2). The collector may exercise through his Personal Assistant all or any of the powers delegated to him by the Commissioner. The meaning of the words "exercise through" is to be taken as equivalent to "authorize" and the difference between delegation and authorisation is that responsibility is devolved with delegation and not with authorisation. There is, therefore, no legal objection to powers being exercised by the Personal Assistant who will sign not as "Court of Wards" but "for the Court of Wards".

[G. R. No. 2839 dated 26th March 1913.]

Collector of the district in case of temporary vacancy

11. If the collector is disabled from performing his duties, or for any reason vacates his offices or leaves his district, or dies, his Assistant of highest rank present in the district shall, unless other provision has been made by Government, succeed temporarily to his office, and shall be held to be the Collector [a] under this

Act until the Collector resumes charge of his district, or until the Governor in Council appoints a successor to the former Collector and such successor takes charge of his appointment.

An officer whose principal office is different from that of an Assistant Collector, and who is an Assistant Collector for special purposes only, shall not be deemed to be an Assistant for the purposes of this section.

[a] Words repealed by Act XVI of 1895 are omitted.

12. The chief officer entrusted with the local revenue administration of a táluka shall be called a Mámlatdár. He shall be appointed by the commissioner of the division in which his tàluka is situated. The Mámlatdár; his appointment.

His duties and powers shall be such as may be expressly imposed or conferred upon him by this Act, or by any other law for the time being in force, or as may be imposed upon, or delegated to, him by the Collector under the general or special orders of Government.[a] His duties and powers.

[a] Words repealed by Act XVI of 1895 are omitted.

N. 1. He is called a Muktiarkar in Sind [*Vide* s. 3 (28).]

13. Whenever it may appear necessary to the Governor in Council, the Collector may [a] appoint to a táluká one or more Mahálkaris [a] and, subject to the orders of Government and of the Commissioner, the Collector may [b] assign to a Mahálkari [b] within his local limits such of the duties and powers of a Mámlatdár as he may from time to time see fit, and may also from time to time direct whether the his duties and powers. Mahálkari.

Mahálkari's immediate superior shall, for the purposes of section 203 [c], be deemed to be the Mámlatdár or the Assistant or Deputy Collector, or the Collector in charge of the táluká.

[d] When a defined portion of a táluká is placed in charge of a Mahálkari, such portion shall be called a Mahál [d].

[a-a] These words were substituted by Bom. IV of 1913, s. 9 (1) for the words "appoint a Mahálkari to be in charge of a defined portion of a taluká."

[b-b] These words were substituted by Bom. IV of 1913, s. 9 (1) for the words "assign to him."

[c] Words repealed by Bom. III of 1886 are omitted.

[d-d] This was added by Bom. IV of 1913, s. 9 (1). The amendment enables Government to place an officer of the status of a Mahalkari in a taluka and subordinates him to a Mamlatdar without the constitution of a separate Mahal.

G. I. It is for the Collector to appoint the Mahalkaries and to assign to them such of the duties and powers of a Mamlatdar as he may think fit. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the talukas should be declared to be the immediate superior of the Mahalkari. (G. R. R. D. No. 4258, dated 1st may 1906.)

Mámlatdár or Mahálkari may depute subordinates to perfofm certain of his duties.

14. It shall be competent to a Mámlatdár or Mahálkari, subject to such general orders as may from time to time be passed by the Commissioner or by the Collector, to employ any of his subordinates to perform any portion of his ministerial duties: provided that all acts and orders of his subordinates when so employed shall be liable to revision and confirmation by such Mamlátdár or Mahálkari [a].

[a] Words repealed by Act XVI of 1895 and Bom. IV of 1913, s. 9 (2) are omitted.

15. If a Mámlatdár or Mahálkari is disabled from performing his duties, or for any reason vacates his office, or leaves his táluká or mahál, or dies, such subordinate as may be designated by orders to be issued from time to time on this behalf by the Collector, shall succeed temporarily to the said Mámlatdár's or Mahalkari's office, and shall be held to be the Mámlatdár or Mahálkari under this Act until the Mámlatdár or Mahálkari resumes charge of his táluká or mahál, or until such time as a successor is duly appointed and takes charge of his appointment. Mámlatdár or Mahálkari in case of temporary vacancy.

J. 1. **Mamlatdar's Court Act.**—A substitute designated under section 15 cannot exercise the powers conferred by the Mamledars Courts' Act (II of 1906) on the Mamlatdar to whose office he has temporarily succeeded. (Deorao *vs.* Narayandas I. L. R. 25, Bombay 318 & I. L. R. 32 Bombay, 277.)

J. 2. **Mamlatdar on casual leave.**—Karkun doing the work of a Mamledar on casual leave is not a Mamlatdar. (I. L. R. 32, Bombay, 279.)

16. In villages where no hereditary Patel or village Accountant exists, it shall be lawful for the Collector under the general orders of Government and of the Commissioner to appoint a stipendiary Patel or a village Accountant who shall perform respectively all the duties of hereditary Patels or Village Accountants as hereinafter prescribed in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, and shall hold their situations under the rules in force with regard to subordinate revenue officers. Stipendiary Patel and Village-Accountant to be appointed where no hereditary Patel or Village-Accountant exists.

Saving the rights of holders of alienated villages.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect any subsisting rights of holders of alienated villages or others in respect of the appointment of Patels and Village accountants in any alienated or other villages.

SUMMARY (S. 16).

Section meaning of		N 1
1	Kulkarni Commutation	G 4
2	Stipendiary	
	(*a*) Patels	N 2
	(*b*) Village Accountant ...	N 2
3	Talati charges or *Sajas*	G 3
4	Village officers	
	(*a*) Powers of—under s. 9—Irrigation Act	G 1
	(*b*) Responsibility of—for preservation of trees belonging to Government	G 2

N. 1. **Section meaning of.**—The words 'or others' and "or other villages" were introduced in para 2 of the section during the discussion in the Legislative council with a view to save the rights of holders of other than alienated villages who may have the right of appointing Patels and village accountants (Leg. proceedings pages 128, 129).

N 2 **Stipendiary patels and village accountants.**—Stipendiary patels and village accountants (who are otherwise known as talatis in the Konkan and Gujarath districts, shanbhog in Kanara and kulkarni in the Deccan and Khandesh and Southern Maratha country districts) are appointed under this section in villages where there are no hereditary officers. In large villages there are separate patels for revenue and Police duties,

otherwise the same man does both duties. One or more village accountants or talatis are appointed for one village according to size and other circumstances. If the villages are small one Talati is appointed for two or more villages. In alienated villages, where there are no hereditary officers, stipendiary patels and even village accountants are appointed for discharging the Government duties. They are not servants of the Inamdars. Talatis' services are now pensionable under the Civil Service Regulations. Their pay is made personal.

G. 1. **Powers under Irrigation Act.**—The village officers are invested with powers under section 9 of the Bombay Irrigation Act. [G. N. No. 10 P. W. D. dated 11th May 1887.]

G. 2. **Village officer's responsibility.**—The village officers should understand that they are indirectly responsible for the preservation of forests, as being the property of the Government. The village officers in forest villages should submit a half-yearly report on the state and condition of the trees belonging to Government and in Malki numbers in their respective charges, to the Assistant collector in charge of the taluka who should forward it to the Divisional Forest officer. [G. R. No 5062 dated 19th July 1899].

G. 3. **Talati's charges.**—The collectors are authorised to modify Talatis' charges (sajas) without reference to Government when no additional expenditure is involved. [G. R. No 9540 dated 1st October 1909].

G. 4. **Kulkarni commutation.** It is in contemplation to replace the hereditary kulkarnis by talatis, by compensating their rights by annual allowances. [G. R. No 2659 dated 19th March 1913].

Village-Accountant to keep such records as he may be required to keep by the Collector; and to prepare public writings.

17. Subject to the general orders of Government and of the Commissioner, the Collector shall prescribe from time to time what registers, accounts, and other records shall be kept by the Village Accountant [a].

It shall also be the duty of the Village Accountant to prepare, whenever called upon by the Patel of his village, or by any superior Revenue or Police officer of the táluka or district to do so, all writings connected with the concerns of the village which are required either for the use of Government or the public, such as notices, reports of inquests, and depositions and examinations in criminal matters.

[a] Words repealed by Act XVI of 1895 are omitted.

N. I. **Accounts &c. kept by village accountant and Police patel.** The village accountant is required to keep Land revenue accounts and statistical returns and other records as prescribed in the Manual of Revenue accounts. The Police Patel is required to keep accounts etc. prescribed in the Rules under the Cattle Pound Act 1871. He is also required to keep certain registers of criminal classes in the village as may be directed by the Police officers.

Survey Officers;

18. For the purposes of Chapters VIII, IX and X [a] the Governor in Council may appoint such officers as may from time to time appear necessary. Such officers shall be designated "Commissioner of Survey," "Superintendent of Survey," "Survey Settlement Officers," and "Assistant," or otherwise as may seem requisite, and shall be subordinated the one to the other in such order as the Governor in Council may direct.

Subject to the orders of the Governor in Council the officers so appointed are vested with the cognizance of all matters connected with survey and settlement, and shall exercise all such powers and perform all such duties as may be prescribed by this or any other law for the time being in force. their duties and powers.

[a] Words repealed by Bom. III of 1886 are omitted.

N. I. **Compilation.**—See. Compilation of orders relating to the Department of Land Records.

G. 1. **Retired Survey officer.**—See. G. R. No. 4523 dated 23rd June 1893 at G. 1 under section 3 (2).

G. 2. **Director and Superintendents of Land Records.** The Director of Land Records and agriculture was appointed Commissioner of survey under this section for the purposes of section 98 and No. 55 of the Rules under section 214 of the Land Revenue Code by G. M. No. 5370 dated 31st July 1901. In 1906 three posts of Superintendent of Land Records and Registration were created one for each Division by G. R. No. 656 dated 23rd January 1906.

G. 3. **Duties of Directors of Land records and (2) of Agriculture**—The separation of the office of the Land Records and the office of agriculture having been made, two separate Directors were appointed and the duties of the two officers were fixed as under

A. Director of Land Records.

1 Revision of settlement proposals.

2 Maintenance of the survey records including inspection of survey offices and training of Circle Inspectors and village accountants.

3 Alteration of assessments.

4 Irrigation rates (The rates are to be determined by the Director of Land Records

in consultation with the Director of agriculture Vide G. circular No. 1058 dated 5th February 1906 R. D. and G. cir. No. 234 dated 5th March 1906 P. W. D.)

5. Preparation of the Records of rights.

B. Director of agriculture.

1 Administration of the agricultural Department.

2 Submission of reports on crops and agricultural prospects (including fore-casts of special crops)

3 Meteorological returns

4 Supervision of prices

5 Agricultural returns

6 Crop experiments

7 Trade statistics—Rail borne and Road borne traffic

8 Mineral statistics

9 Statistical information for settlement reports.

[G. R. No. 7685 dated 5th August 1907]

G. 4. **Settlement Commissioner to re-employ pensioners**—Powers of settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records is authorised to re-employ pensioned non-gazetted officers of the Bombay Survey Department in receipt of pension not exceeding Rs. 100.

[G. R. No. 730 dated 25th January 1909.]

Combination of offices.

19. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint one and the same person, being otherwise competent according to law, to any two or more of the offices provided for in this chapter, or to confer upon an officer of one denomination all or any of the powers or duties of any other officer or officers within certain local limits or otherwise as may seem expedient.

N. 1. **Combined offices.**—The following officers hold combined offices :—

(1) The settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Inspector General of Registration.

(2) The Superintendent of Land Records and Registration.

G. 1. **Powers of a city survey officer**—Under this section, the powers of a survey settlement officer can be conferred upon an Assistant or Deputy Collector or any other officer employed on city survey work in addition to his own duties.

(See G. N. No. 1368, dated 9th February 1909 in the case of the survey of lands within the Municipal area of Igatpuri).

G. 2. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 18 and 19 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 6884 dated the 25th June 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Collector, within the limits of his district, to hear and determine appeals from any decision or order passed by a Survey Officer below the grade of a Superintendent of Survey under sub-section (2)of section 37 and section 119 of the said Code and sub-section (1) of section 50A of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901). Provided that the Collector shall not hear and determine appeals against decisions or orders passed by Enquiry officers in-charge of the city surveys of Anand, Borsad and Nadiad.

(G. N. No. 14447 dated 29th November 1917.)

20. The appointment of all officers mentioned in sections 4 to 13 and 18 and 19 shall be duly notified. Certain Officers' appointments to be notified.

Any officer appointed to act temporarily for any such officer shall exercise the same powers Acting appointments.

and perform the same duties as might be performed or exercised by the officer for whom he is so appointed to act.

N. 1. The appointments of commissioners, collectors, Assistant or Deputy collectors and survey officers mentioned in section 16 are notified by Government. The appointments of mamlatdars and District Inspectors of Land Records are notified by the commissioners and those of Mahalkaris by collectors.

Establishments.

21. Subject to rules [a] made under section 214, the appointment of all members of the establishments of the undermentioned officers shall, unless otherwise directed by Government, be made by those officers respectively, viz:—

the Commissioners,
the Collectors,
the Commissioner of Survey,
the Superintendent of Survey,
the Survey Settlement officer.

The appointment of all members of the establishments of all other officers mentioned in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall be made in their respective departments by the Collector and the Superintendent of Survey, provided that it shall be lawful for them to delegate such portion of this power as they may deem fit to any subordinate officer, but subject to the retention of a right of revision at any time of the appointments that may be made by such subordinate officers.

[a] Words repealed by Bom. IV of 1913, s. 10, are omitted.

Settlement Commissioner and the Superintendent L. R.

N. I. There is now no "Commissioner of Survey" or "a Superintendent of Survey." The corresponding officers doing these duties at present are the Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records and the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration. There is no separate Survey Settlement Officer at present.

G. I. Family Cliques.—The formation of family cliques should be prevented in Government offices.

[G. R. No. 1870 dated 30th March 1881.]

22. The Governor in Council shall from time to time, by notification prescribe what revenue officers shall use a seal, and what size and description of seal shall be used by each of such officers. [a] Seals.

[a] Words repealed by Act XVI of 1895 are omitted.

G. I. Seals to be used by different officers.

Government have issued the following orders under this section. *Viz*:—

The officers mentioned below shall have and use seals *viz*:—

A 1 Commissioners of Divisions and the commissioner in Sind.
2 Deputy Commissioner in Sind
3 Collectors
4 Assistant collectors and the colonisation officer, Jamrao canal
5 Deputy collectors (including Treasury officers of the Deputy collectors' grade) and Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture.

NOTE—The latter officers are now called Superintendents of Land Records and Registration.

6 Mamlatdars
7 Mahalkaris

8 Muktiarkas (Sind) and the assistant colonisation officer, Jamrao canal

9 Huzur Treasurers C. D ; S. D. and N. D.

10 City survey officers N. D.

11 Resident Magistrates of Bandra and Borsad invested with powers under Act III of 1876 (now Bombay Act II of 1906)

12 District Inspectors of Land Records and Agriculture in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions.

NOTE—These officers are now called District Inspectors of Land Records only.

13 Assistants in charge Head Quarter offices, Agricultural (now Land Records) Department, Dharwar and Poona, and in the Northern Division when appointed and

B The seals shall be circular and of the following dimensions and material :

(*a*) Silver seals of which the diameter should be $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches for the officers named at serial numbers (1) to (3) hereinbefore mentioned

(*b*) Seals of brass, copper or gunmetal (whichever may be the most durable material) of which the diameter should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the officers named at serial numbers (4) and (5) hereinbefore mentioned (except Huzur Treasury officers (see D)

(*c*) Seals of brass, copper or gunmetal (which ever may be the most durable material) of which the diameter should be one inch only for the officers named at serial numbers (6) to (12) hereinbefore mentioned and

C pending the preparation of the abovementioned seals, the seals hitherto used shall continue to be used by such of the officers hereinbefore mentioned as have used them

No. 7

Section 23—

Insert G. 4 :—

"As a rule one Government servant should not be allowed to stand surety for another for the purposes of this section. This restriction does not apply to retired Government servants and servants of local bodies. The restriction does not also apply to Government servants in Sind provided the person concerned and the surety serve in different Departments and, in the case of Hindus, belonging to different joint families."

(G.Rs. No. 6064/28, dated 1-11-1930 and 2-12-1931.)

No. 8

Section 24—

In line 1 of this section *for* the words " Collector of " *read* the words " Collector or ".

D. It has been directed that the diameter of the seal of the Huzur Treasury officers shall be one inch instead of one and a half inches (see para B (b) of the preceding order.)

[G. N. No. 9159 dated 18th November 1896
" " 10477 " 21st December 1896
" " 3717 " 17th May 1897
" " 3908 " 5th June 1899
" " 5219 " 25th July 1901
" " 5332 " 30th June 1905
" " 4602 " 6th May 1908]

CHAPTER III.

Of the security to be furnished by certain Revenue Officers and the Liability of Principals and Sureties.

23. It shall be lawful for Government to direct that such revenue officers as it deems fit shall, previously to entering upon their office, furnish security to such amount as Government may in each case deem expedient, either by deposit of Government paper duly endorsed, accompanied by a power to sell, or in the form contained in Schedule B [a]. Governor in Council to direct what officers shall furnish security, and to what amount.

The amount for which such security shall be furnished may be varied, from time to time, by order of Government, which shall also determine the number of sureties to be required when security is taken in the form of Schedule B.

[a] Words repealed by Bom. III of 1886 are omitted.

G. I. **Security bonds from Treasurers.**

G. Rs. Nos. 1671 of 6th June 1885 and 3378 of 9th December 1885 prescribe a form of security bond